

milar to those employed by Professors Ehrenberg, Schwann, and R. Wagner. On this subject I cannot refer to a higher authority than that of Joseph Jackson Lister, who, after a close examination, describes my deeper object-glasses as "very finely corrected every way."

XLII.—On a new British Starfish of the genus *Goniaster*.
By Prof. EDWARD FORBES, V.P.W.S., F.L.S., F.B.S. &c.

[With a Plate.]

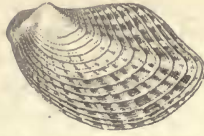
THE very splendid addition to the catalogue of British Starfishes, the only one found since the publication of my work on those animals, which I am about to describe, was discovered by an active naturalist, Mr. Robert Maclaurin of Coldingham, who exhibited it to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club at their meeting held December 21, 1842, where he pointed it out as distinct from any recorded British species. It was found between St. Abb's Head and the Isle of May, and was brought up on the lines of the fishermen from a depth of about 30 fathoms.

It belongs to the same group of *Goniasters* with the *G. equestris*, to which species it is nearly allied, but differs remarkably in form from any species of the genus. The arrangement and form of the granulations, tubercles, marginal plates, and those remarkable bodies to which I have in the description applied the name of stomata, further distinguish it from its immediate ally.

Sp. Ch. *Goniaster abbensis*. G. corpore planiusculo, orbiculari, angulis in brachiis productis, infra et supra tuberculis, granulis stomatibusque vestito.

Description.—*Upper surface*.—Disc round, interrupted by the bases of five short arms, each of which is as long as a third of the breadth of the disc. Surface plane, thickly covered by granules, among which are irregularly interspersed numerous mammilliform tubercles (transformed spines), and at intervals spinules in pairs forming stomata (transformed pedicellariæ?) of an ovate form. No appearance of an anal pore. Madreporiform tubercle nearer the margin than centre, large, rugose. Upper surface of arms (which are prolongations of the angles of disc) similarly covered with the centre.

Margin bordered by a double series of irregularly quadrate plates, somewhat arched at their free borders, and each edged by a single row of minute square granules. The upper series bear from one to four mammiform tubercles: when more than



Pearl Oyster of Ceylon.

